

Differing from that of *yucatenensis* in decidedly larger size, greater elongation of rostrum, and much heavier dentition. Compared with that of *isthmicus* the skull is longer, the lengthening mainly in rostrum; zygomatic actually as well as relatively narrower; nasals longer; lambdoid crest less deeply sinuous; dentition similar.

Measurements.—*Type*: Total length, 338 mm; tail, 91; hind foot, 48.5. An adult female topotype: 334; 90; 46. *Skull* (type [♀] and an adult female topotype, respectively): Occipitonasal length, 61.3, 59; zygomatic breadth, 36, 37; breadth across squamosals (over mastoids), 36.3, 36; interorbital constriction, 10.3, 10.8; length of nasals, 24.8, 24; maxillary tooththrow (alveoli), 15, 13.4; width of upper incisors (cutting edge), 8.5, 8.3.

Remarks.—Specimens from low elevations in Tabasco were referred by Nelson and the writer (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 42, p. 152, March 30, 1929) to *chiapensis* of the high mountains of central Chiapas, although some differences were pointed out. More critical examination seems to warrant their segregation as a geographic race.

Specimens examined.—Total number, five, all from Tabasco, as follows: Montecristo, 2; Teapa (type locality), 3.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Two new races of birds from the Indo-Chinese sub-region*.¹ H. G. DEIGNAN, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by H. FRIEDMANN.)

A recent visit by the writer to the American Museum of Natural History and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has shown that two more Siamese birds must be granted subspecific recognition. For the loan of their material, thanks are hereby expressed to the authorities of the institutions named.

***Cyanops incognita euroa*, subsp. nov.** +

Type.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum no. 337073; collected at Khao Sa-bap, Chantabun province, S.E. Siam, 28 April, 1937, by H. G. Deignan.

Subspecific characters.—Adults of the new form are readily distinguishable from adults of typical *incognita* (Tenasserim) by the greater size of the red patch on the hind-crown (covering at least twice as large an area as in *incognita*), and by the paler turquoise-blue of the throat. Seventeen adults of *euroa* have been compared with four adults of *incognita*.

Range.—South-eastern Siam, Cambodia, Laos, and Tongking.

***Napothera crispifrons calcicola*, subsp. nov.** +

Type.—Adult male, U. S. National Museum no. 332024; collected at Hin Lap, East Siam, 8 December, 1931, by Dr. Hugh M. Smith.

Subspecific characters.—From *N. cr. annamensis*, distinguished at once by complete absence of slaty color, above and below. From typical *crispifrons*, it may be known by its having the broad shaft-streaks of the throat

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black instead of dark brown, affording a stronger contrast with the white portion of the feathers; by having a distinct rufous area on each side of the neck between the white throat and the rufous-washed ear-coverts; by having the dark edgings of the feathers of crown and mantle obsolete, giving the upperparts a more uniform aspect and causing the gray shafts to stand out more boldly. Three specimens of *calicicola* have been compared with four specimens of *annamensis* and seven specimens of *crispifrons*.

Range.—Eastern Siam.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

THE ACADEMY

41ST ANNUAL MEETING

The 41st Annual Meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences was held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club, January 19, 1939, with 55 members present. President PAUL HOWE called the meeting to order at 9.20 P.M.

The minutes of the 40th Annual Meeting were presented as published in the Journal and were approved as published.

The Corresponding Secretary, NATHAN R. SMITH, submitted the following report on the membership and activities of the Academy:

Membership: during 1938, 41 were elected to resident and 1 to non-resident active membership. Of these, 40 have qualified for resident membership. The non-resident member was recently elected and has not replied to date. Five were elected in recognition of their work in Chemistry, and also five in Botany; four each in Engineering, Protozoology, and Biology; three each in Physics, Medicine, Forestry, and Mycology; two in Anthropology; and one each in Geology, Bacteriology, Genetics, and Soil Science. There were two resignations (1 resident and 1 non-resident) and ten deaths (7 resident and 3 non-resident). Seven were transferred from resident to non-resident and one from non-resident to resident membership. Six resident and one non-resident member retired from professional work during the year and were retained as active members without the payment of dues.

On January 1, 1939, the membership, therefore, consisted of 11 Honorary Members, 3 Patrons, and 554 Active Members, of which 2 are Life Members. Of the 554 active members, 33 do not pay dues because of retirement from professional work (27 resident and 6 non-resident). There are, therefore, 521 active members who should pay dues, 391 resident and 130 non-resident. Since the number of resident active members is limited to 400 and the non-resident to 200, there were 9 vacancies in the resident and 70 vacancies in the non-resident active membership. The status of the resident active membership as regards number is very satisfactory owing to the efficiency of the Membership Committee. The non-resident class is still very unsatisfactory, although slightly better than last year.

The deaths of the following members are reported at this time:

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL, non-resident, April 11, 1938.

MAURICE C. HALL, resident, May 1, 1938.

FREDERICK I. ALLEN, non-resident, May 17, 1938.

TRUMAN MICHELSON, resident, July 26, 1938.

EARL B. MCKINLEY, resident, July 29, 1938.